EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE CITIES OF ARE-QUIPA, ARICA, IQIQUE—THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY - AWFUL SUFFERING AND DESTITUTION-TOTAL LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMERS WATEREE AND FREDONIA-A LARGE NUM-BER OF THEIR CREWS DROWNED-UNPAR-

ALLELED DISASTERS.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
PANAMA, Sept. 4.—The most terrible earthquake hat ever occurred on the coast of South America took place on the 13th ult. At first but little was known of the dreadful catastrophe that had visited with deadly effect nearly every city on the coast. The events of the 13th and 14th ult. at Callao, of which you have been already informed, were but the promonitory revelations of the great disaster that had occurred. The sea it was known had been greatly agitated, had risen to a great hight and inundated a part of the city, but, beyond driving many persons from their homes it was found that the whole western coast of outh America had been visited by the most terrible earthquake that has ever occurred, and that eight cities, among the most important on the coast, had ceased to exist. Many more cities are reported to on more or less affected, and its effects were experienced at many points northward from Arica to an, a distance of about 650 miles, and southward to Coblia, a distance of about 280 miles.

Arica is the central point from which the effects of this desister must be traced. It is a scaport town of Pero, with a population of about 30,000; but, though a better landing-place than most of the contiguous ports, owing to the heavy surf it has always been difficult and hazardous for shipping. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1605, and now it has

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the mos monntainous part of the country back of Arica, a sensation was experienced like the collision of two beayy unsees, and from this point radiated north and south to the distances I have already indicated, unseen convulsion of nature, and each undulation greater lateral extent than the first, and the third greater than the second. Before proceeding to give any account of the disaster in other places, it may be well to relate all that I have been able to gather o the character and extent of the catastrophe at Arica. A gencleman who was at that place when the disaster occurred gives a vivid description of the scene

The hour was that when by custom most of the inhab-Itants had just closed their daily labors and were at their quake were felt there was a general rush for uncovered spaces, which were reached by many noinjured; but not the agne. Then they surged, and some of them fell to undulations were active, the earth opened in several places in long and almost regular lines. The fissures eath. From every fissure there belched forth dry earth like dust, which was followed by a stiffing gas. Owing to the demolition of buildings and the general destruction of all kinds of property, and the dust believed forth lense cloud was formed over the city and obscured the geath the cloud was the gas, which severely oppressed every living creature, and would have suffer cated all these if it had lingered longer stationary than it tions ceased, the cloud of dust ascended and dispersed, and light was restored. Then quakes at short intervals succeeded, as though subterranean explosions or collisions were taking place. At this time, people from all bers, which descended from swaying walls and broadly rent buildings, just on the eve of crumbling into perfect terials, and others were maimed, while all were made to stagger from side to side like people in a state of intexication. Many of both sexes carried children in their arms, and those who had not these carried articles of value. The avarice of some was stronger than fear, even and thus terrible confusion, and hence there were those who dallied to collect valuables, many of whom suffered for their temeraty, either by the sacrifice of their lives or otherwise. As the rush for the hills continued, and stones and materials of all kinds were falling, and houses and parts of these were crashing, numerous people were struck down and either killed or dangerously burt. The water in the harbor was now recedling from the shore, bearing with it all the shipping at rapid speed. Then the current chanced, and before an almost overhanging. and then another, or whirled about as though they were only floating logs, and on the very summit of this immense volume of water rode the United States steamer Waterce. The huge wave dustied against the stone mole or pler, and shattered it all to pieces, then swept from its path what was standing of the Custom House, and a most every vestige of the ruins of other buildings. It folled over the already destroyed houses of the city, and set a myriad of articles affont, which eddled in every disection, while at the same time the vessels and floating materials were forced ahead of the wave's at this time curling and foaming summit. Everything which it encountered in its course was swept away in an instan-Even great masses of stone were rolled over and over. When the force of the wave was spent, it retired, and in a short time the coulderium of the water was restored and then it occupied about the same line, and presented nearly the same appearance as it did before the earth quake. The vessels carried inland were a terrible sight The most of them were bottom upward. Their masts nad been snapped like sticks. All this dreadful picture the refugees on the hills were now beholding. Many of them did so with the most marked evidences of fear, because quakes of the earth were still felt at short intervals. The Wateree was grounded inland at a quarter of a mile from the beach, on the line of a raliroad. As far as heard from only one life was lost on board. Near the Wateroe, a Peruviau war vessel was also grounded, and so gently that none of its rigging por an

crews of the merchant vessels were drowned. The Wateree lost one sailor, and on the Fredonia all were drowned except the Captain, T. W. Doty, Dr. F. L. Dubois, Paymaster Williams, and two sailors, Augustus Jensen and Chas. Leoville, who happened to be on shore at the time. The deaths are M. B. Dyer, Second-Lieutenant in command, M. D. Organ, Second-Lieutenant, Mr. J. G. Cromwell, Purser's Clerk, ond Licutenant, Mr. J. G. Cronwell, Furser's Clerk, Mrs. Dyer, and 27 sailors. The Pernyian corvette is on dry land, a complete wreck; the deaths are Commander Mariano I. Reyes, three officers, 30 sailors and marines. The wounded are numerous. The wife of Licut.-Com. W. L. Johnson of the Watere was killed by a heavy door falling on her, while in company with her busband in the streets, endeavoring to sails this example.

Advices have been received from the City of Tacna to the effect that for many days slight shock of earthquake were felt until the evening of the 18th when the great movement took place. This lasted for five minutes. Never was a heavier shock, or one of longer duration felt on the coast. The earth-quakes of 1831 and 1833 are nothing to be compared to this. It was impossible for any one to stand; men fell as though they were intoxicated. All the houses suffered damage, and more than 40 were thrown down. There were no less than 64 different shocks, and which continued up to the 16th. The gas company suffered immensely. The lives lost are only three, but many were wounded. The towns of Sama and Lacomba are nearly destroyed. The earth opened in many places and vomited forth hot water. The valley of Llata is desolated. My informant says "we are not yet free from danger, as the earth is still in an agitated state, and the inhabitants have nearly all left for the plains. No pen can depict the cousternation and misery that prevails. The manager of the Tacna Railroad, Mr. Charles Worm, is dead. when the great movement took place.

dead.

At Caffeia, at about 5 o'clock p. m., the first shock was felt, lasting for six minutes, but it occasioned little loss. The shock was so severe as to cause the earth to roll from side to side, so that the bells of the churches were set in motion and chimed forth doleful peals; the houses rocked from side to side, the earth rose and fell, and all the motions of a steamer in rough weather were experienced. After this frequent shocks were felt, and the sea began to leave the land about the same time and in the same eave the land about the same time and in the same

namer as at other points, until 10 o'clock, when a complete inundation took place.

The port of Cerro-Azal was destroyed by the inun-

The port of Cerro-Azai was destroyed by the mandation. The loss is estimated at \$50.000. No damage was done by the earthquakes, three of which were felt nearly at the same hours as at Callao.

At Islay, the first shock lasted seven or eight minutes. Darring the might forty minor shocks were felt, and the earth continued in motion up to the 17th. Shortly after the first shock the sea retired. with a great velocity, and returned live times in succession, until an hour and a half later it rose to over forty feet above its usual level. Islay is built on an eminence of about 100 feet above the level of the sea, and hence no damage was done to the town, but in the bays all the boats and launches were destroyed. The ships in the harbor parted their chains were carried to sea by the current, thus saving

The beautiful City of Arequipa is completely do-stroyed—not a church has been left standing nor a house habitable. The houses being very solidly built, and only one story high, resisted for a few minutes, affording time for many of the inhabitants to get into the streets, so that the mortality although great, is not so consid-erable as it might have been. But at least 2,000 per-sons perished. The convicts in the public prisons and the sick in the hospitals were all crushed to doath. The shricks of men, women and children frantic with fright, the crash of falling masoury, the upheaving of the carth, and the clouds of burning and suffocating dust, altogether constituted a scene which baffles description. The earth continued in motion for 18 hours, and slight shocks are still felt. The voicano of Arequipa is not in a state of eruption, and hence it is feared the danger is not yet over. and hence it is feared the danger is not yet over.

Arequipa has a population of about \$5,000. It is
subject to both earthquakes and revolutions, and has
suffered nearly as much from the one as the other.
The city was founded by order of Pizarro, m 1556.

The city was founded by order of Fizarro, in 1930. Northward from Arequipa the earthquake altested Milca, Ocona, Carabelli, Acara, Yea, Chuco Panto, Pisco, Canete, Yanaposa, and Callao.

SOUTHWARD OF ARICA.

Chala is a heap of ruins. The inhabitants acced themselves by running to the mountains. The town of Tambo is also washed away, and it is reported that over 500 persons perished. The towns of Tiobaja. Vitar, Mollieudo, and Mejia, and all the villages for over 150 miles around were completely destroyed. In the two latter places the materials for building the the two latter places the materials for building the Arequipa Ratiroad were deposited, all of which were swept away. Meillones (in Peru) has also been completely destroyed; so is Piragus, ilio, Junin, and Moquega, in fact the whole coast south of Callao, as far as Iquique, is one mass of ruins. The number of fives lost cannot yet be correctly ascertained, but two latter places the materials for building the must be very heavy. The loss to Peru by this terrible visitation is beyond all calculation, and the misery and desolation which must follow in the

ressel and of the company's high at anchor in the road-stead, and then returned at a hight of about to feet, cov-ering the rocks about the ameliorage and in the harber, and sweeping up into the town for the distance of over 1,000 feet. The Custom-House, steamship agency mole, and everything within range was swept away by three successive seas, preceded and followed by as many as 12 shocks of earthquake, each lasting from three sectionis to two minutes in duration. Much credit is due to Mr. Don-aldson, the third officer, and four of the crew, of the Sautingo, who, in the midst of the tempest, volunteered to save three persons on board of the helk who would otherwise have persided. The steamer matrowly scapped being either landed high and dry or being engalfed by the receding sea. Capt King was fortunately equal to those on board. Althoush not certain, no lives are pre-sumed to have been lost. Launches and everything affoat or within reach of the sea were swept away. The authorities of the port, and such persons as were affoat, were compelled to proceed to Isiay, owing to the imposs compelled to proceed to Islay, owing to the impos-ty of returning again to shore. The estimated less is port is \$0.000?

at this port is \$50,000."
A correspondent of The Mercantile Chronicle, writing from Iquique, says:
With deep sorrow I have now to inform you of the almost total destruction of this important port, on the afternoon of the 13th inst. The inhabitants, at a quarter past \$p\$, m., were thrown into a state of consternation by the approach of an earthquake, whose shister noise was pressed in the usual way. The shock was fremendous the approach of all the shock was tremendous and shook to the foundations on the rock, the most solid buildings. Immediately on the passing of the principal shock, the sea raised a wave to the height of thirty feet which invaded the population, completing the work of destruction begin by the earthquake. Nothing more appailing can be conceived than the double influence brought to complete a catastrophe which has no parallel in the annals of the West coast since the destruction of Calho in 1745. Not a hiereantile establishment has escaped, nor does a vestige remain of the once opident and handsome section of the town, the massive buildings belonging to the Nitrate Merchants mostly constructed of stone and line, have entirely disappeared, and not even the remains of their whereabouts this. Those constructed of timber were consequently destroyed with greater celerity, and in many instances were removed bodily. remains of their whereabout exist. Those constructs timber were consequently destroyed with greater rity, and in many instances were removed bodily. loss of life has fortunately not been so great as it and have been, had the occurrence taken at night. We have, however, to deplore of several characteristic men, among a is feared Mr. Wm. E. Elliughurst and his family, of the number, with the excaption of one calld, we not furnish for the present any particulars on this i. The inroad made by the sea extended to the Panpart of which was covered by the wave, and that

were aware of what was about to take place. The night became pitch dark; nothing could be seen over sea or land; the breeze felt during the day began to biow, adding further terror to the people, who were momentarily expecting the island to be swallowed up. At 9:45 p. m. persons living in the vioinity of the mole noticed that the water was leaving the land, and the alarm was immediately given, essel el mar. Nothing can describe the terror which prevailed on the north island. The population, consisting of from 500 to 600 souls all forsook their houses, and sought refuge on the higher part of the island—some naked, others sick and infirm, women and children, all thronged in one spot, dumb with terror.

At 10 p. m. the breeze hilled, and the beavens cleared so that a view could be obtained of the sea, which had retired from the land about 50 yards. This cir.

so that a view could be obtained of the sea, which had retired from the land about 10 yards. This circumstance is the more remarkable from the fact that the depth of water in the bay at low tide is from 15 to 20 fathoms, but soon after the water was seen to rise in the shape of a colossal wave, and in less time than it takes to describe it had almost covered the Island, washing away the houses and everything it came in contact with. The losses are heavy. Both moles are destroyed, many launches broken to pieces, and the bousses in the vicinity washed away. In one moles are destroyed, many launches broken to pieces, and the houses in the vicinity washed away. In one of these was a family of three, husband, wife, and child. The husband and wife were saved, but the child drawned. My informant says that affer the sea became quiet, he procured a boat and proceeded to the other two Islands, to ascertain the damage done to the shipping. He said: "When we arrived at the mouth of the channel, we heard a noise, heartrending and doleful. The sea rose and fell at the rate of ten feet in every three or four minutes, and I saw the vessels in awful confusion. Some had parted their chains and were drifting on the rocks, and others endeavoired to get under way. I had parted their chains and were drifting on the rocks, and others endeavored to get under way. I could not force my men to proceed further, and we were compelled to return. I am analyse to give your readers an entire and correct list of the vessels injured and lost, but the following are among those which have suffered the most: English ship Resolute, partially destroyed; English ship Resolute, partially destroyed; English ship Restern Empine greatly damaged; English ship Royal Oak, in a very beat state. Prussian bark Leopoid IId, an entire wreek; English ship Oceanica, nearly a wreek; and English ship Sonthern Ocean, greatly damaged, as also the American ship. Shataninc. All the ships have suffered injuries which will compel them to go into repairs. Many of them were loaded and about to leave, and their cargoes were considerably injured.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN PCUADOR.

GUAYAQUIL, Ang. 26 .- We are in the midst of errors. The mail from the capital arrived here yesterday afternoon, and has brought frightful news. A terrific earthquake took place at Quito at 1:30 a, m. on the 16th inst., which extended in a greater or less degree over the whole northern part of the Republic. The loss of life is frightful; it is estimated that The loss of life is frightful; it is estimated that nearly 20,000 persons have perished, and many more have been maimed or crippled for life. Such an earthquake has never yet visited this continent. The towns of Ibarra, Olavalo, San Antonio, and Pinicho, and numberless farms are wiped from the face of the earth. In the city of Quito all the churches, convents and a large number of houses are in a state of vents, and a large number of houses, are in a state of complete ruin. The undulation was from North to South. On the leth, nine severe shocks were felt, every one of which added to the destruction and the general panie that prevailed. The people of the capi-tal have all deserted their homes, and have fied to

tal have all descried their homes, and have ned to the open country for safety.

The sufferings of these poor people who are wan-dering over the country without money, without food and clothing, cannot be described. Business of all kinds is totally suspended. The panic is so great that people think only how to save themselves from impending destruction, hence a terrible picture will seen be presented—actual famine and starvation must ensue. The details thus far to hand are har-rowing counch, but worse must come.

rowing enough, but worse must come.

The following is a translation of a communication from the Governor of the Province of Imbabura, received here yesterday. It is dated Ibarra, Aug. 17, 1868;

"In the midst of the most profound consternation, which has filled the few who have escaped the couplete destruction and rain of this town. I have to inform you that on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 1 o clock form you that on Sunday, the 16th inst. at 1 o'clock in the morning, the entire town of Ibarra was buried in its own rulus, induced by a trible extinquake, originating it is believed, in the volcane Ocampe of this town. There remains nothing but shapeless rulus, and but one-sixth of the population survive. Of those who remain alive, the greater bortion are matined and impred for life. All the towns in this vicinity have likewise been destroyed. The shocks continue up to this writing, being repeated nearly every hour.

RITHER PARTICULARS—ORIGIN OF THE EARTH-STARE-MEASURE OF RELIEF BY THE GOV-ERNMENT-THE SPANISH QUESTION-PEN-TIENTIAL PROCESSION AT CALLAG "A CURI OUS HISTORY. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

LIMA, Aug. 28.-The P. S. N. Company's her news not only confirms all that we have before received in reference to the late earthquakes and inunda partments have escaped any serious results of the sail catastrophe—but a greents the list of cities and towns destroyed and people killed. At Copiapo the first shock of earthquake was felt nearly at the same time as here, and lasted equally as long, after which three other shocks were felt. No damage was done to the city worthy of note. At Calders, part of Copingo, the same singular phenomena was witnessed as at Calfao and other places At \$5 o'clock, the sea began to leave the land and continued to obb and flow until 10t, at which hour it left the land dry for more than 200 yards, but in a few seconds returned in a great mass and flooded everything, making its way high up into the town. The mole is somewhat injured and many ships have been greatly dumaged. At Coquimbo the sea performed the same variation is at Cal-dera, and nearly at the same moment, rose to the hight of 28 feet and inundated the town; but thanks, to the situa-28 feet and inundated the town; but thanks, to the stration of that port he diamage was done. At Valparaise the tide rose and fell three or four times in every hour, with a sadderness more or less vexations, but nothing serious has overtaken the city. According to a lefter which arrived at Valparaise a few hours before the saling of the Payla, it is reported that Talcahuano was visited on the night of the lath, at 9 p. m., by three shocks of earth quake at different intervals, and that at 9 p. m. the sea began to leave the land in a remarkably quest manner. There may be some mistake with regard to the earth quakes mentioued above, but that Talcahuane was immutated about the same time as ether points north, it is evident from an account in The Valparaiso West Coast Mail.

evident from an account in The Japaraiss West Coast Mail.

If to the 14th the tide was still unsettled at Taleahuana and Tome, rising and failing frequently at very snortintervals of time. The entire community is unanimous in offering aid to the sufferers. Dr. Ferero, member of the Senate, has proposed to His Exochency the President, that, as the present harvest of which is been destroyed by the late earthquakes and inaudation, it is necessary that some measures should be immediately adopted to secure the coming virilage, and as all the vats have been destroyed so that not one of the estates has vessels into which to place the jute of the grape, he is of the opinion that the only remedy to obviate the present difficulty is to send introductely to the United Sates for large casks, which the Government can have soid to the agriculturists at a convenient time and price. His large cellency has accepted the dear, and has promised to immediately attend to the matter, and further to make all necessary sacrifices to adeviate the sufferings of those unhappy people. The Chilian sinp of war Covadouga was at anchor in the port of Cobja when the news arrived of the condition of the Penvian coast and that vessel immediately left for Iquique, where she arrived and remisered lulinednesses were causioyed hight and day bringing water, for the sufferers, who were dying for the want of this great essential to human existence.

The United States stranship Kearsarge was at Caldera.

stances some definite arrangement will be arrived at soon. A law passed the Senate on the 20th inst. to empower the Excentive to atop means to relieve the sufferings of the People who have been victims of the late melancholy catastrophe. The law provides: That the Government shall immediately send to the Departments of the South, particularly to the cities of Arequipa, Arica, Moquegua, and Tacm, the necessary force to guard public and private property; to remit, in as short time as possible, provisions of all kinds, clothing, &c., employing for this purpose the national ships of war, and, if they be not sufficient, to charter other steamers; that these steamers on their return voyage will bring persons or families to this port, or other points, free of all cost; to contract with the agent of steamers running between this port and the coast, for the period of three months, to transport on account of the nation, all persons dearrous of leaving one point for another; that immediate orders be given for the completion of the Arequipa Railroad in the shortest time possible, in order to facilitate the rebuilding of that city. They have voted \$2,000,000 in behalf of the persons who have lest their properties, to be distributed in proportion to the ameuns of the losses of each. For the faithful carrying out of these measures, they give the Government, without any restriction, power to adopt what means may seem necessary, giving na account to Congress hereafter of all the measures adopted. All Government caphoyes, soldiers, and sailors, who have families in the places visited by the earthquake, are to receive advances on their salaries for like purpose of relieving their sufferings.

Apart from the action of the Government in sending succor to the distressed, and which measures the highest praise. I have also to notice the initiative taken by private individuals and the different corporations to contribute each one their quota to assist in repatiting the losses sustained from this wide-spread calamity. Gen. Howey, United the grateful thanks of all. The Chilt, which steame salled on the 20th inst., at a very late hour in the evening carried a large quantity of provisions to be distributed to

Valparaiso to the amount of more than \$2,000,000. It is reported that the extensive mining districts of Cerro de Pasco and Huancarellica are swallowed up with all their inhabitants, some 18,000. These two districts are situated about 70 leagues from Ifam, and yielded a large quantity of silver and other minerals. A great number of foreigners were employed in these mines. It is said that no trace of these places can be found. But few escaped to fell the tale. I do not wonch for these

for this.

The Peruvian corvette Union, which vessel left this port on the rist, loaded with provisions, money, &c., for the relief of the sufferers, also carrying the Government Commissioners, has just returned in a sinking condition. The services of the other ships of war had to be rendered to save her from staking. All the provisions on board completely destroyed, and is feet of water is in her

are completely destroyed, and is feet of water is in her hold.

On Sanday, the 23d inst, a penifential procession pussed through the street of Callao, organized by the clergy, in deprecation of the wright of the sea. The procession, after leaving Santa Boss Camreh, halted at the front of the mole, whete the platform (illusinated, with tauterns and covered with flowers) on which stood the image arrayed in the robes of the saint whose intercession was invoked. The name of this Saint and his history are not generally known, and if may not be improper to present a brief account of his history. The story runs that a feer the destruction by earthward and inmadation of Old Callao, in the year 17d, an image was found in one of the drains or sewers of the rains, where it was washed by the sea. It was so disfigured that it could not be ascertained whether it was Feler, Faul, or any other saint in the calendar, so the people extricated the relic from its prostrate position, cleaned, repaired, and adorned it, and placed it on a platform. On the following day procession was formed to bear it away to some safer place. At the time the sea was still holsterous, and while the procession halted to rest near the sea shore, the wonderful miracle was wrought, which has given this saint his name and great fame in ferre. It was seen this the soa become culm all at once, and it was as a matter of course attributed to hear four God of the Sea). Since then this saint has been carefully preserved in the Church at Beila vista, and whenever the sea is angry Nuestro Schor is brought out to becam it. It is held among many that there is some

On the night of the 24th Inst., at 8:45 o'clock, another severe but short shock of carriquiske was feit in Lima and Culhao, and created the little excitement, while at another time it would have passed annotheed.

At La Paz, Bolivia, a place where carriquiskes have been unknown, a slight shock was felt on the 18th, and was repeated twice in the ingit. The ports of Pisagna and Medillones no longer exist, also the town of Leram. Locumba, Sama, and Poccilery. Colama and Pachia have been nearly destroyed, there being only a few homes left standing. A great many towns in the province of Parinaceches have likewise been ruined. The distraction extents over 100 leagues. More than 20,000 people have been deprived of shelter and bread by this cotastrophe, and as I have said before, history furnishes not its parallel.

THE UNITED STATES SHIPS AT AND NEAR CALLAC

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 .- According to the Navy Register, the officers of the steamship Fredonia, lost re ently at Arica, were as follows : Captain, George W. Doty of New-York; Paymaster, William W. Williams of Ohio; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Frank L. Dubois of Pennsyl rania: Acting Masters, David Organ of New-York, and Benjamin Dyer of Marsachusetts. The Department has not received official intelligence of the event. Instead of the Fredonia having on board nearly \$2,000,000 worth of stores, she probably had not one-twentieth of that amount, The station of the Fredonia was Callao, whence she had ailed on account of the yellow fever there. Her crew numbered probably between sixty and eighty men. The Wateree, which was carried inland by a tidal wave, was under orders to proceed for San Francisco, where she was to have been put out of commission. The latest official reports from the steamship Powhatan were dated "At sea," in the vicinity of Arica. She was then on her way

> GREAT FIRE AT CALLAO. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALLAO, Aug. 15 .- From the dawn of 1868 Callao has been the scene of tremendons calamities. The revolution of January reddened her streets with the blood of her sons, and in the following month the yellow fever broke out with terrible malignity, leaving many a family in the depth of misery and want, Scarce was she freed from the dread epidemic which cut off in the midst of usefulness many of her best citizens, when another and nore terrible calamity befel her. While the people of this city were yet in the greatest consternation conscquent upon the earthquake and mundation, a fire broke of, which completed the chapter of our calamities. It is impossible to enter into a description of the misery and destitution which prevail, of the panic which has seized the stoutest hearts, of business paralyzed, and of families

cf to timber were impaired. On board the Perwina was recommended to the commendation of the theory and the commendation of the

of the military is, that it was to prevent robberies; but a great many other measures for this purpose could have been adopted. The conduct of the military is strongly condenned. The flames now greatly mereased, and threatened, at one time, the entire destruction of the principal part of the city, and had it not been for the prompt arrival of the French and Italian Fire Companies from Lima, and the assistance from the slips of-war, the consequences would have been still more disastrous. Rapidly the flames extended, and were not subdued until nearly 60 buildings were destroyed. To make confusion worse confounded, there was no water to be had, in consequence of a quarrel between the owner of the water (Mr. Gallagher) and the Corporation, and before communication could be had with that genticman we were almost without this necessary circumst. At 3 a.m. the fire was cot under control, but a strong breeze setting in from the south at about 4 a.m. carried the flames to many other houses. It is to be remarked that all the English fire-proof safes of Milner proved of no use; every book and paper of any kind was reduced to cinders, and the gold and silver melted. I saw two opened, and can testify to this as being correct. The origin of the fire cannot be accounted for, but it is supposed to have been purely accidental.

FOREIGN NEWS. FRANCE.

THE WAR QUESTION. LONDON, Sept. 13 .- It is generally considered that the events of the last fortnight have made little change in the political condition on the Continent. either to lessen or increase the chances of war. While on the one hand the press of Germany have assumed a quieter tone, and profess to be more confi deut of peace; on the other hand it is known that France has refused the formal demand made by the Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador, for the recall of the French troops from Rome, and at the same time Prince Girgenti has brought to Paris the proposal of Spain to cement an alliance with France by sending thirty thousand soldiers to Rome. This proposition and the ap-proaching interview which is shortly to take place at Bayonne, between the [Emperor and the Queen of Spain, are looked upon as foreshadowing an alliance, the object of which is to rid France of the care of the Holy See in case she should be plunged into war; so that by this means France, if without any other ally, could make Spain Inseful. Rumors, too, that several fighting regiments have been recalled from Africa, that Gen. Lebocuf has been sent on a special mission to Germany, and that Prussia has determined to annex the Grand Duchy of Baden, add to the feeling of distrust in the permanence of the existing peace. This feeling is faithfully mirrored in Paris by the depression on the Bourse and the consequent decline of rentes, and in diplomatic circles here the situation is pithfly summed up in these words: "No fear of war-though it may be gin to-morrow."

THE DISARMAMENT OF PRUSSIA DENIED. Paris, Sept. 13 .- The Patrie of yesterday thinks that the report that the Prussian army is to be reduced by 150,000 men is false.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR FROM THE CAMP AT CHALONS.

The Etendard says: "On leaving the camp at Chalous the Emperor summosed the general officers to his presence. He then thanked them for the zeal shown, and said that the days he had passed in the camp had given him great pleasure and satisfaction. VISIT OF THE EMPEROR TO BIARRITZ.

EVENING.-The Emperor Napoleon, the Empres Eugenic and the Prince Imperial have left this city on a visit to Biarritz.

OPERA COMPANY FOR NEW-YORK. BREST, Sept. 12.-The transatlantic steamer St. Laurent left Brest to-day. Among the passengers are the members of Mr. J. Grau's opera bouffe company, comprising 48 persons. Prominent among the artists are Mmes. Rose, Bell. Desclanzas, Fontauel, and Messrs, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel and Bourgoin.

TROOPS OFFERED TO GARRISON ROME. Paris. Sept. 12.-It is reported that Spain has offered 30,000 troops to garrison Rome in the event of a European war. Insurgents have appeared in the mountains about Ronda.

SOUTH AMERICA. THE WAR IN PARAGUAY-HUMAITA RAZED-MARCH UPON TEBICUARL.

received from Rio Janerio. According to Brazilian editor of that journal, desiring the name of the reports a detachment of Paraguayan troops left be hind in the Gran Chaco on the evacuation of Humaita, were surrounded by the altied forces and surrendered unconditionally with 12 pieces of artii-lery and all their stores. The fortifications at Humaita have been razed to the ground. At last accounts the whole allied army had commenced its march to lay stege to the fortified position of Lopez on the Tebicuari River. The fleet of iron-clads had already arrived opposite the intronchments, and commenced a vigorous bombardment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN AT HOME. London, Sept. 12 .- Queen Victoria has arrived at

EARL RUSSELL AS AN IRISH LANDLORD. Farl Russell has addressed the following letter to the agent of his top hestates, and it has been circulated

election:

"St. Villars, Lochearn, Aug. 15, 1868.—My Dear Sir: As there may be a contest in Meath or Louth, and some misapprehension existed at a previous general election in regard to the conduct of one of my subordinate agents. I wish you would explain both to agents and tenants my views in regard to their votes. I have a right as a landord to expect that my tenants will duly pay the rents they have agreed to pay, and also that they will behave fairly by the land, and if they do not improve it that they will at all events not leave it in a worse state than they found it. I shall be ready also to make fair allowance for any improvements they have made in any lease they may require. But, in recard to their votes. I have, as a landlord, no claim whatever. I can only wish them to vote according to their own opinions, and shall not interier in any way with their decision. Pariament has conferred votes upon those who are deemed it to elect members of Parliament, and it would be a grave political offense to control the freedom of choice thus conferred. I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully. RUSSELL.
"To Henry E. Jolly, esq., Chommoyle, Mullingar."

FRANCE. WAR OR PEACE.

The Temps of August 31 has an article with the above heading. The war, it says, if war is to be, wil the above heading. The war, it says, if war is to be, will not be a war of policy nor of conquest, but of prestige. It will be a war for the recovery of the military reputation which has been compromised by the victory of sadowa. Absolute government has made France an essentially military power. The consequence is that France must remain indisputably the most formidable enemy of other countries. This superiority is by no means clear at present, and the uncertainty must be removed. This is the first cause of war. The second is the necessity of repairing the reverses of the imperial policy. The war, which many persons regard as imminent, will have this necessity, that there is no imaginable protext for it. And no one can say what we are to gain by it.

The Moniteer de l'Armée of Sept. I publishes an article refuting the assertion of one of the Paris correspondents of the Nord, who stated that orders had been given that special garments to be used by the troops in time of war

of the Nord, who stated that orders had been given special garments to be used by the troops in time of spould be made. The Moniteur also contradicts assertions of the same correspondent, and says: were never more soldiers absent from their regimen leave than at present, and the only military exent now taking place are those at the camp at Châlom Launemazau."

TENNESSEE.

THE TENNESSEE MILITIA BILL PASSED.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 12 .- Both houses of the Legislature sat until near midnight on Friday, and at last effected a compromise, passing a modified militia any force that he may deem necessary; but before he can send soldiers into any county he must have received a petition from ten unconditional Ultim men, or three justices of the peace in said county, based on the sliegation that civil law cannot be enforced without miniary interference. Martial law may be proclaimed in any county on the representation of the Judge and Attorneylaw exists, and that good citizens are not safe in tucir persons and property, the counties where such multitabre quartered to pay all the expense maurred. The bill passed the Senate by 11 to 8, and the House by over threecourtles majority. The Governor will publish a proclama in a day or two, looking to the organization of the militia, is he has expressed a determination to have a consider able force organized, even if net required for rampal service. The Legislature will adjourn on Monday.

WASHINGTON.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

COURTNEY, AND THE BOSTON POST-MR. ROLLINS-THE SEPTEMBER SESSION-MAINE-THE INDIANS-MR. KETCHUM-TEXAS POLITICIANS TICIANS-COLLECTOR SMYTHE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1868.

The following is the correspondence reporting the result of the mission of the Committee of the Tennessee Legislature, who applied to the President de manding military protection for the law-abiding citizens of that State. This favor was not easily or lightly granted by Mr. Johnson. He had inveighed so often and so strongly against what he and his sup porters call the "Military Despotism" of the South that it was only on the strongest representations that he consented to grant military protection. He was actually driven to this action. He argued against sending the military forces to Tennessee, and endeavored in every way to avoid it. He was extremely courteous to the members of the Committee, but he acceded to their request only when they told him that he would be held by the people of Tennessee, to a strict accountability for any outbreak that might take place there through the machinations of the Ku-

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1868. To the Hon. WM. H. WISENER, T. A. HAMULTON, and J. I AGEE, Joint Select Committee of the Legistature of Tr

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of this date to the President, representing the present condition of affairs in Tennessee, and urguing the President to take steps to give protection to the law-abiding citizens of that State, together with the joint resolution of the Legislature under which you were appointed, have been referred to Molor-Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Comberland, for his information, Major-Gen. Thomas has also been directed to report, without unnecessary detay, what force in addition to that now under his command will be required to cable him to give all the necessary and to the civil authorities of Tennessee to execute the laws, preserve the peace, and protect the law-abiding citizens of the State. On receipt of Gen. Thomas's report the uncessary midtary force will be placed at his disposal. The President instructs me to say, in reply to your communication, that the military power of the United States will be employed whenever and so far as it may be deemed necessary to pretect the early government of Tenness. GENTLEMEN: Your communication of this date to the be employed whenever and so far as it may be deemed hecessary to protect the civil government of Tennesso-against lawless violence, and enable that government is execute the laws of the State and protect its law-abiding citizens. I mm; gents, very respectfully your obedien servant.

J. M. Schoffeld, Secretary of War. The following is the letter of instructions to Gen

To Major-Gen. Greene H. Thonas, Communating Depart ment of the Cumberland:

General H. Cumberland:

General H. Cumberland:

General H. Masses. William H. Wisener, Thomas A. Hamilton, and J. H. Agee, a Committee appointed by the Logislature of Tennessee, have waired upon the President, reported to him the present condition of affairs in Tennessee, and urged upon him to take seeps to give protection to the law abiding citizens of that Sinte. A copy of the joint resolution under which the Committee was appointed, and of the written communication from the Committee to the President are furnished herewith for your information. You will please report without unnecessary delay, what force, in addition to that now under your command, will be required to enable you to give all necessary aid to the civil anthorities of Tennessee to execute the laws, preserve the pence, and protect the law-abiding cluzens of that State. The austractions herefore given from this Department are deemed sufficient for your government. It was the purpose of those instructions to confer upon you all the power which the laws allow, and it is the wish of the president that you exercise within the limits of your lawful authority full discretion in your action, to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved. Very respectfully your obedient servant.

John M. Schoffeld, Secretary of War.

your obedient servant,
John M. Schoffeld, Secretary of War. District-Attorney Courtney, who had been same moned here by the Secretary of the Treasury, as rived to-day, and immediately called upon Mr. Me Culloch, with whom he was closeted several hours. The interview was in reference to the Binckley fiasco in New-York last week; but no particulars have been made public. It is understood that the Secretary has under consideration the propriety of discontinuing the services of Mr. Binckley as an offiser of the Treasury Department. Mr. Courtney did not call upon the President, but he has written an official letter to the Attorney-General, asking that he may be furnished with a copy of Binckley's report to the President. He will return to New-York to-night. It is rumored to-night that the President will suspend Mr. Courtney from exercising the functions of District-Attorney. An attack on the official integrity of Mr. Courtney baving been made by a Washington correspondent of The Boston Post published in that paper of the LONDON, Sept. 13.-Later advices have been 11th inst., Mr. Courtney has written a letter to the

> Commissioner Rollins will postpone his visit to New-Hampshire until it is definitely settled whether Congress will sit this month. No compromise has been reached between the Commission and the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the appointment of Supervisors of Internal Revenue.

author. The article is believed to have been writ-

Gen. Schenck, according to the latest information, will arrive here to-morrow, to be with Schater Morgan on the 16th, and decide the extra session question. It is generally affirmed that a meeting of Congress will surely take place on the 21st, and that Messrs. Morgan and Schenck will send out a circular having that object in view, on Wednesday or Thursday. Many members of Congress have written that

they will arrive here early this week. The interest in the Maine election for the week has been very deep here, and activ wagers have been made upon the result. The Republicans are very confident, and have invariably given the odds to the Democrats. Twenty thousand majority has been the figure fixed upon by the Republicans. and most of the bets have been made upon this basis Gen. Tom Ewing, ir., who has been stumping the State for the Democrats, arrived here to-day. He is very blue, and concedes that the Republicans will carry the State by at least tifteen thousand majority. Another prominent Democrat who has done service in the State, says that it will go at least twenty thousand Republican, and he will not be surprised if it gives twenty-five thousand. The Copperhead Sunday newspaper published here concedes the State by

at least twenty thousand for the Republicans. Lient.-Gen. Sherman has called upon the Secretary of War to furnish an additional regiment of cavalry for service against the hostile Indians. It is understood that the 5th Regiment of Cavalry, commanded by Breyet Brig.-Gen. W. H. Emory, has been ordered to report to him forthwith.

Hiram Ketchum, the newly appointed Collecter of Alaska, is in town to receive instructions regarding the organization of the Revenue service in that Territory, preparatory to his departure on Wednesday next for Sitka. Two special agents of the Treasury Department will accompany him, and he is directed by the Secretary to make a full report of the condition of the country, especially as affects revenue and to report also what additional officers will be required to carry out the Revenue laws.

By direction of the President, a Court of Inquiry is appointed to examine into the nature of the transact tions of Gen. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, regarding accusations against that officer contained in the report of the Select Committee on Ordnance of the Senate and House of Representatives, submitted to the Senate on the 17th of July last.

The result of the recent telegraphic communication between the Washington Observatory and Moro Castle is an approximate difference of longitude between those two points of 5° 21' 8 2-10". This differs from the best French authorities by 10 seconds, and from the best English authorities by 8 seconds. The time occupied by electricity in passing over a wire from Washington to Havana was \$5-100ths of a second.

Official information has been received of the complation of another section of 20 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, extending to the 800th mile post west from Omalia and about 500 miles this side of

west from Omalia and about 500 miles this side of Great Saft Lake City.

Scretary McCulloch to-day temporarily extended the jurisdiction of Mr. James Marr. Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district of Missouri, to include Kausas, New Mexico, and Colorado.

Twenty-five or thirty Texas politicians are on their way to the North to stump the States for Grant and Colfax. Among the number are Gov. Hamilton and Judge bindsey.

Collectus Smythe is among the arrivals here. Ho

Collector Smythe is among the arrivals here. He

has had a protracted interview with the President, for what purpose is not known.